

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no _____

Property Name: Franklin Murray Farmstead Inventory Number: WA-V-431
Address: 10006 Mooresville Road Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Big Pool Zip Code: 21711 County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Cherry Run
Property Owner: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 014075
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 9 Tax Map Number: 19
Project: Indian Springs DNR, Historic Sites Survey Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 12/9/2008
Documentation is presented in: Washington County Courthouse; U.S. Population Census records; Maryland Archives
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

On the north side of Mooresville Road, approximately half a mile east of Pectonville Road stands the Franklin Murray Farmstead, also known as the Shank Farmstead, consisting of a frame house, spring house and washhouse, a frame ground barn and an equipment shed. A dirt lane leads from the county road to the farmstead, passing by a manmade pond and over Rabble Run. The house faces east, toward Mooresville Catholic Church and Mooresville Road where it juts to the north just east of the church. The present driveway approaches the south side of the house.

Dating from ca. 1900-1910, the Franklin Murray Farmstead retains a fairly high level of visual integrity, although the house has been compromised by the application of newer surface treatments and the removal of the original chimneys and any accommodation for heating devices that may have been present. The wash house is quite deteriorated and the floor has fallen out as well as some of the wall siding. These situations cause loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling.

The Franklin Murray Farmstead appears to have been constructed as part of a comprehensive building campaign after 1900. The farmstead sits on a 55-acre tract called "Beall's Delay," patented in 1787 by Elisha Beall, that was combined with several adjoining parcels by William and Harrison Bridendolph through the second half of the 19th century. Franklin (Francis) Murray

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended ☒
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sage
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/12/09
Date

Priscilla
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/12/09
Date

200900209

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

WA-V-431Franklin Murray Farmstead

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purchased the aggregate 242-acre farm in 1900 from William Bridendolph and improved the old farmstead with a whole new set of buildings. The two-story frame farmhouse is typical of the early 20th century in form and features. It has been part of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Game & Inland Fish Commission) since 1940. The farmstead is not associated with any persons or events of historic significance and is not an outstanding example of an architectural style. It is therefore not considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-431

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Franklin Murray Farmstead (preferred)

other Shank Farm; DNR Site #15

2. Location

street and number 10006 Mooresville Rd. not for publication

city, town Big Pool X vicinity

county Washington County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources

street and number Tawes State Office Bldg., 580 Taylor Ave.

telephone

city, town Annapolis

state MD

zip code 21401-2352

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

tax map and parcel Map 19, Parcel 9

city, town Hagerstown

liber 212

folio 312

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category

☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☒ public
☐ private
☐ both

Current Function

☐ agriculture
☐ commerce/trade
☐ defense
☐ domestic
☐ education
☐ funerary
☐ government
☐ health care
☐ industry
☐ landscape
☐ recreation/culture
☐ religion
☐ social
☐ transportation
☐ work in progress
☐ unknown
☒ vacant/not in use
☐ other: _____

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing
_____	5 buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
_____	5 Total

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

0

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-V-431

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Physical Description

On the north side of Mooresville Road, approximately half a mile east of Pectonville Road stands the Franklin Murray Farmstead, also known as the Shank Farmstead, consisting of a frame house, spring house and washhouse, a frame ground barn and an equipment shed. A dirt lane leads from the county road to the farmstead, passing by a manmade pond and over Rabble Run. The house faces east, toward Mooresville Catholic Church and Mooresville Road where it juts to the north just east of the church. The present driveway approaches the south side of the house. The buildings appear to date from about 1900.

House:

The house is a two story L-shaped frame dwelling covered with green asphalt shingle siding with simulated wood grain. It is three bays wide across the front with a central entrance, and a one story porch that wraps around the east and south sides. The porch has a variety of post types. Those at the front are turned, but they don't all match. Posts along the side porch are square. The L extension is two bays in length, with a one story shed addition projecting off the north side. The roofing material is asphalt shingles and there are two flues, one brick at the south gable end and the other concrete block at the north gable end. No chimney or flue remains in association with the kitchen in the rear L extension. The house rests on concrete or concrete parged foundations.

Windows have two over two pane sash, although those at the first story have been boarded shut with plywood. Windows have applied trim with molded top pieces, indicative of the early 20th century. The front door hangs beneath a transom. The door has an upper glass pane over a lower panel. The door is heavily carved with scrolls, rope and geometric patterns. Doors also lead outside from the kitchen on the south and north sides. The kitchen door to the south has four panes in its upper section with two horizontal panels below.

The front door opens into a narrow vestibule, with doors on each side leading to rooms, and the stairs to the second floor immediately opposite the front door. The house has three main rooms on the first floor, one on either side of the staircase/vestibule and a kitchen in the back ell. Extending from the kitchen is a one story storage space. The kitchen also has a back stairway leading to the second floor. Flues project into the end wall of each room. These chimneys do not extend to the exterior, and seem to have been replaced by the current exterior end wall flues. The north room is partially divided by a partition with a wide opening at the west side of the flue. The staircase is enclosed and thus has no newel post or balustrade. There is only a hand rail attached to the south wall of the staircase. Ceilings are covered with acoustical tiles and some walls with imitation wood sheet paneling.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name
Continuation Sheet

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Wash House:

Located adjacent to the main house and slightly northwest of it is a washhouse/workshop. It is a framed building resting on high poured concrete foundations. It is situated with its gable ends facing north and south, and an entrance in the east wall, convenient to the kitchen of the main house. It is covered with vertical wood siding and has a corrugated sheet metal roof. The floor of the building has fallen away, but an interior partition dividing the space consists of tongue and groove vertical boards.

Spring House:

Located just to the southwest of the main house is a framed spring house resting on poured concrete foundations. It is covered with narrow gauge horizontal wood siding and has six-light fixed sash windows. The roofing material is rolled asphalt roofing, painted silver. The spring head is just outside the south end wall of the spring house, but the interior floor is covered with standing water. At the north gable end steps lead down to the interior sheltered by an overhang of the roof.

Equipment Shed:

West of the house along the gravel road leading to the barn is a frame equipment shed and workshop with an attached corn crib at its east end. The shed rests on concrete block foundations and has a corrugated sheet metal roof.

Ground Barn:

Some distance to the west of the house is a frame ground barn. The barn rests on poured concrete foundations and faces east. Gables are at the north and south ends. Vertical circular sawn siding covers the barn, and the roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. Extensions of the main roof supported by angle braces, project over the north and south bays of the barn on the east elevation sheltered livestock. The interior has a central threshing and equipment area with a mow on one side and animal housing on the other.

Evaluation of Integrity:

Dating from ca. 1900-1910, the Franklin Murray Farmstead retains a fairly high level of visual integrity, although the house has been compromised by the application of newer surface treatments and the removal of the original chimneys and any accommodation for heating devices that may have been present. The wash house is quite deteriorated and the floor has fallen out as

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

well as some of the wall siding. These situations cause loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling.

8. Significance

Inventory No. WA-V-431

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates unknown

Architect/Builder unknown

Construction dates ca.1905

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Franklin Murray Farmstead includes a frame farmhouse, a frame springhouse, shed, equipment shed, and ground barn. All appear to have been constructed as part of a comprehensive building campaign after 1900. The farmstead sits on a 55-acre tract called *Beall's Delay*, patented in 1787 by Elisha Beall, that was combined with several adjoining parcels by William and Harrison Bridendolph through the second half of the 19th century. Franklin (Francis) Murray purchased the aggregate 242-acre farm in 1900 from William Bridendolph and improved the old farmstead with a whole new set of buildings. The two-story frame farmhouse is typical of the early 20th century in form and features. It has been part of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Game & Inland Fish Commission) since 1940. The farmstead is not an outstanding example of any area of significance and is therefore not considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Context

While the valley lands of Washington County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried in by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants, the mountains bordering the valleys on the east and west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations. The Green Spring Furnace, nestled within the North Mountain ranges to the west, was established in 1765 by Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson (Scharf, p. 1295). The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared.

Through the first half of the 19th century, the west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from western Maryland was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no reliable inland water route to the farming areas, although

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navigation of the Potomac River was seasonally available from the 1790s through 1828. Road transportation served as the primary artery for the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments that ran through the heart of Washington County was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system. The National Pike, as it became known, was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The Pike passed through both the town of Clear Spring and the village of Indian Springs spawning hotels, taverns, and shops. It was in 1819 that Indian Springs received its name by virtue of its new Post Office (Scharf, p. 1294).

Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River as an alternative transportation system began in 1828 and reached the western districts of Washington County by 1839. Not only did the canal open a new avenue of transportation for agricultural products but it also became a source of employment for many who lived nearby. The "canal towns" of Washington County, as well as throughout the adjoining rural areas, were full of men whose occupation listed on the census as "boating on the canal" or "boatman." Other common occupations in rural Washington County included farmer, farm laborer, and – in areas around the several active iron works – miner, collier, and "works at furnace."

The Clear Spring and Indian Springs Districts in Washington County benefited from both the National Pike and the C&O Canal in close proximity. Although highway transportation waned as the canal and railroad peaked through the second half of the 19th century, both districts ranked among the higher rural district populations in 1880 (Scharf, p. 974). Still, the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. As mid-western farms began to concentrate on wheat, the farms of Washington County developed a more diversified product list, eventually shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. By 1900, the "General Farm" designation was commonly found on the census in Washington County.

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The advent of the automobile in the first decades of the 20th century briefly revived the aging National Turnpike. However, the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland. While agricultural pursuits continued in the rural parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined (Bruchey in Walsh and Fox, p. 483, 484). In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore (Crooks in Walsh and Fox, p. 590). Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

The 1930 drought and the Great Depression brought more woes to Maryland farmers. In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.

Architecture

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area that show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

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The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Resource History

When Thomas Mains, a Washington County farmer in the Indian Springs District, died in 1852, he divided his large land holding between his sister or daughter Catherine Moore and the Catholic Church represented by then Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick (Deed Book [DB] IN 7, p. 438). At the center of the division was "the new Catholic Church, now in the course of erection." On the western edge of the large land division was a small tract of 55 acres called *Beall's Delay*, purchased by Mains from Elisha Beall in 1818 (DB CC, p. 840). Although located on the edge of the western half of the division that was given to Catherine Moore, the *Beall's Delay* tract was specifically devised to the Catholic Church by Mains in his will.

The 1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington County showed the small parcel (see attached 1859 map) on the north side of Mount Pisgah under the name of "L. Moore." Levi Moore was Catherine's husband. The Moores, through Catherine's recent inheritance, owned much of the Mount Pisgah area that would become known as Mooresville. Although the Archbishop of Baltimore retained ownership of the *Beall's Delay* tract, the map indicates the land and what appears to be a dwelling was probably leased to Levi and Catherine Moore.

Archbishop Kenrick died in 1863 but before he died he sold the *Beall's Delay* tract to William Bridendolph who was living on the nearby Bridendolph home farm called *Sawyer's Palace*. Unfortunately, the Archbishop never signed the deed prior to his death. Despite this, William Bridendolph sold the parcel, along with several others, to his son Harrison in 1866 (DB IN 19, p. 304). Harrison Bridendolph then sold *Beall's Delay* and even more other tracts back to William in 1874 (DB WMcKK 6, p. 625).

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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

The 1877 Atlas of Washington County (see attached 1877 map) showed "H. Bridendolph" on the *Sawyer's Palace* home farm, while his father "W. Bridendolph" had apparently moved onto the *Beall's Delay* farmstead along with some adjoining acreage (probably the 187-acre *Ashland* and *Tippycanoe* purchased from Marmaduke W. Boyd). By 1880, William was a 72-year old retired farmer. The missing deed from the Catholic Church had been rectified the previous year (1879) with a deed signed by the Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore (DB 81, p. 206).

It appears that the elderly William Bridendolph remained on the farmstead until his death, and in 1900 it was his grandson William H. Bridendolph who sold the 242-acre farm to Franklin (written as Francis) Murray for \$650 (DB 113, p. 377). The low selling price indicates that the buildings on the property (shown on both the 1859 and 1877 maps) were quite old and of little value. It was probably shortly after his purchase of the farm that Murray began improving it with a new farmhouse, springhouse, barn, and other outbuildings.

Franklin Murray was listed on the 1910 census as a 49-year old farmer living on Mooresville Road with his wife and three adult sons. One of his sons was occupied as a railroad laborer while his two other sons were working on the Murray farm. The household also included a farm laborer who boarded with the family. Although Murray stayed on the farm for only eleven years, when he sold the farm in 1911, the value had risen to \$4,500 indicating significant improvements on the property (DB 137, p. 255).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-V-431

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002 (CD-ROM).
U.S. Population Census Records. HeritageQuest Online, www.heritagequest.com.
Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.
Washington County Land Records, Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD
Washington County Patented Certificates, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>approx. 5 acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>55 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Cherry Run Quad</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The surveyed boundary includes all of the standing resources within the historic farmstead.

The surveyed boundary is located within the boundaries of the historic 55-acre *Beall's Delay* tract.

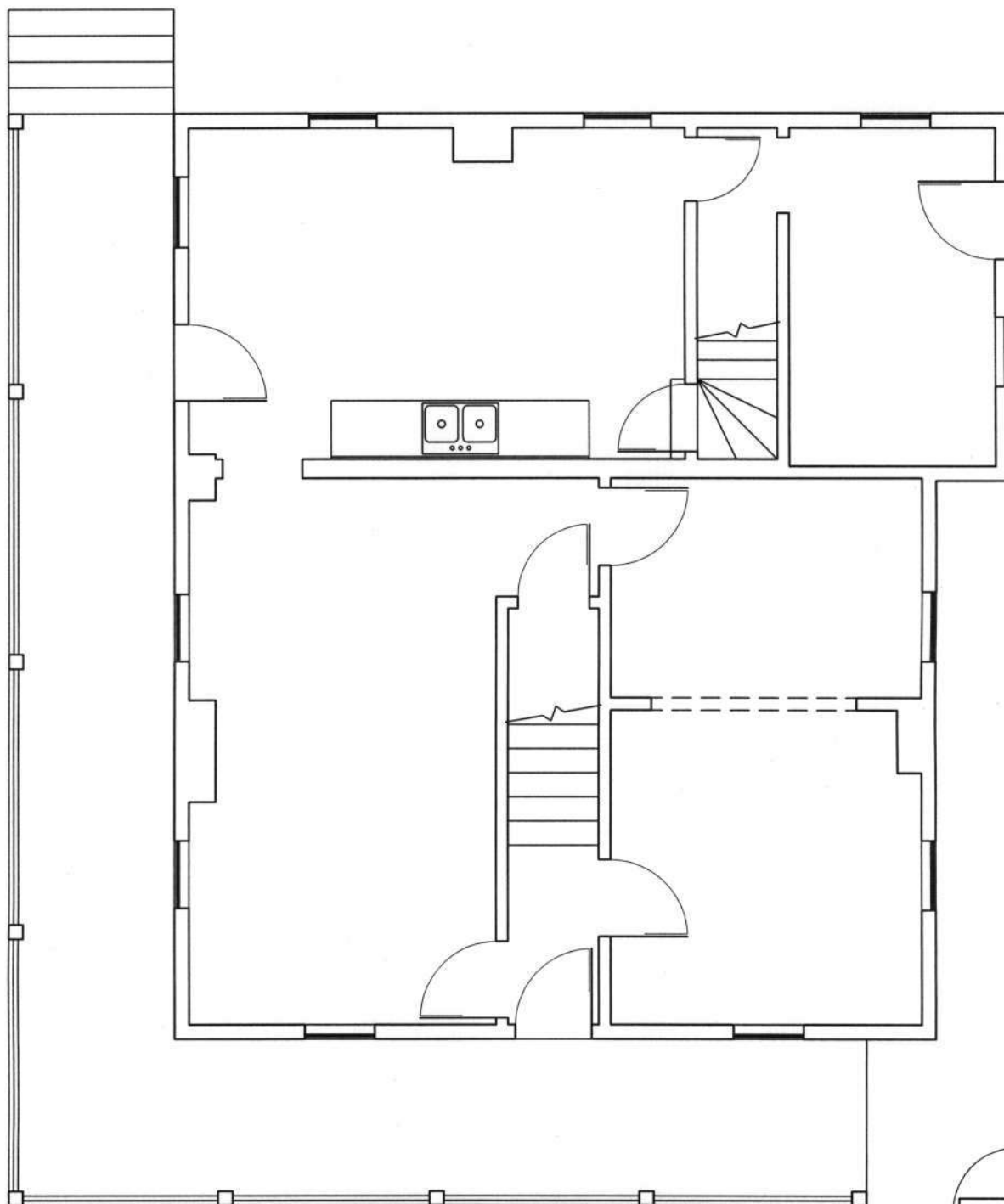
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian; Edie Wallace, historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	December 2008
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



10006 MOORESVILLE ROAD, BIG POOL, MARYLAND

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-431 Franklin Murray Farmstead (house)

Cushwa & Stouffer
Architects, LLC

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.7

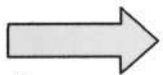
31 October 2008



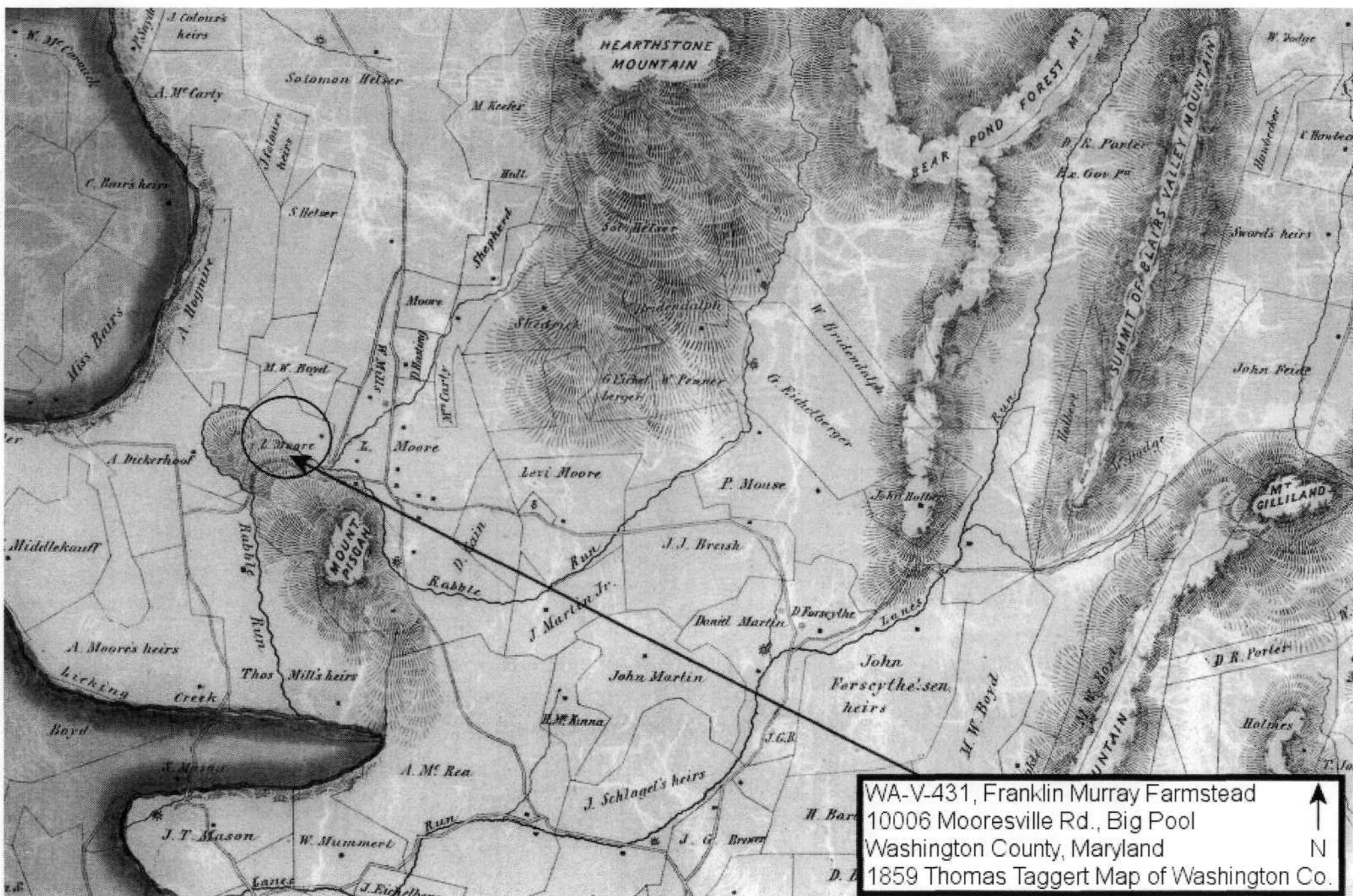
WA-V-431
Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooreville Road
Big Pool, Washington County, MD



House and Domestic Outbuildings



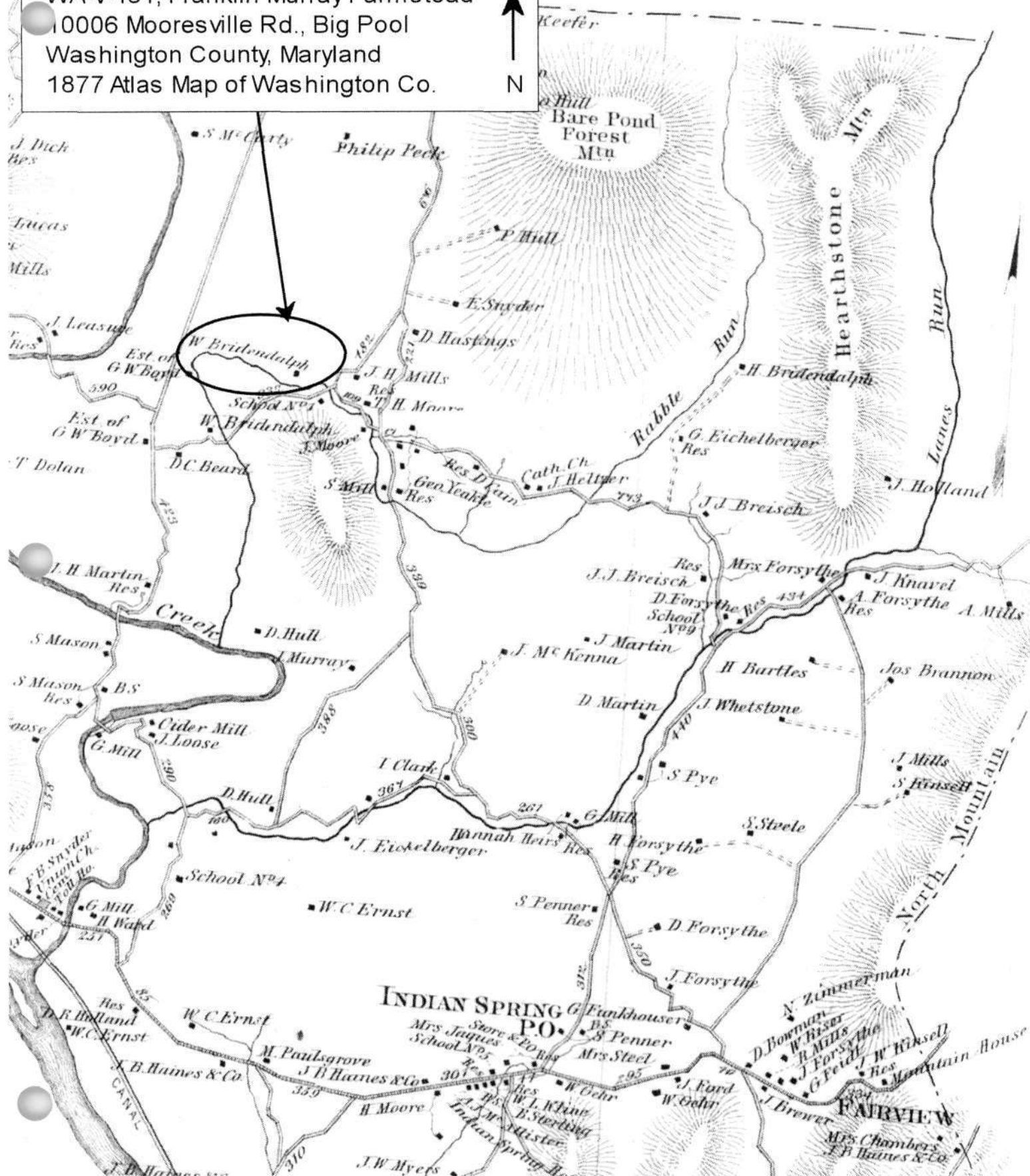
Barn

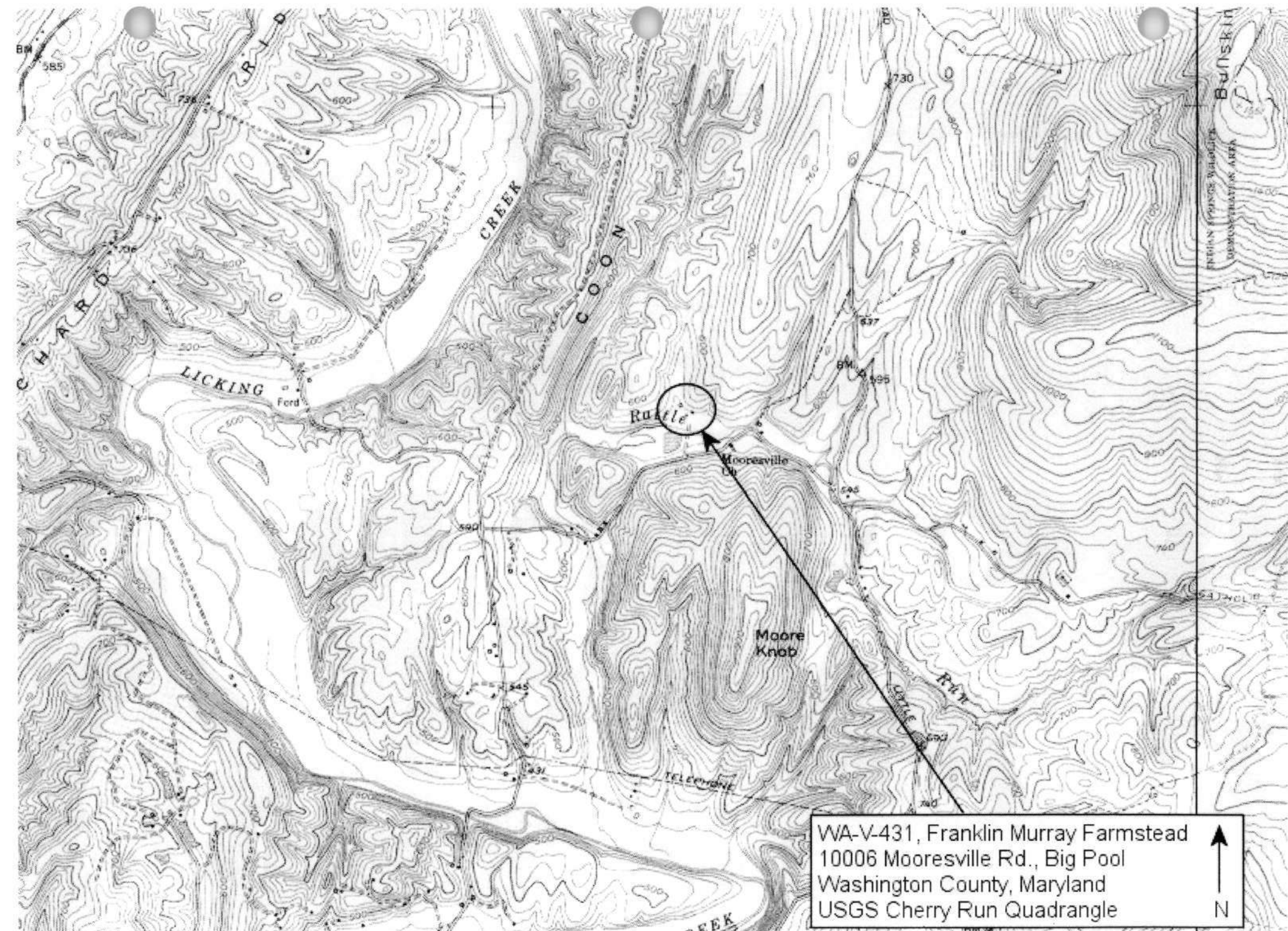


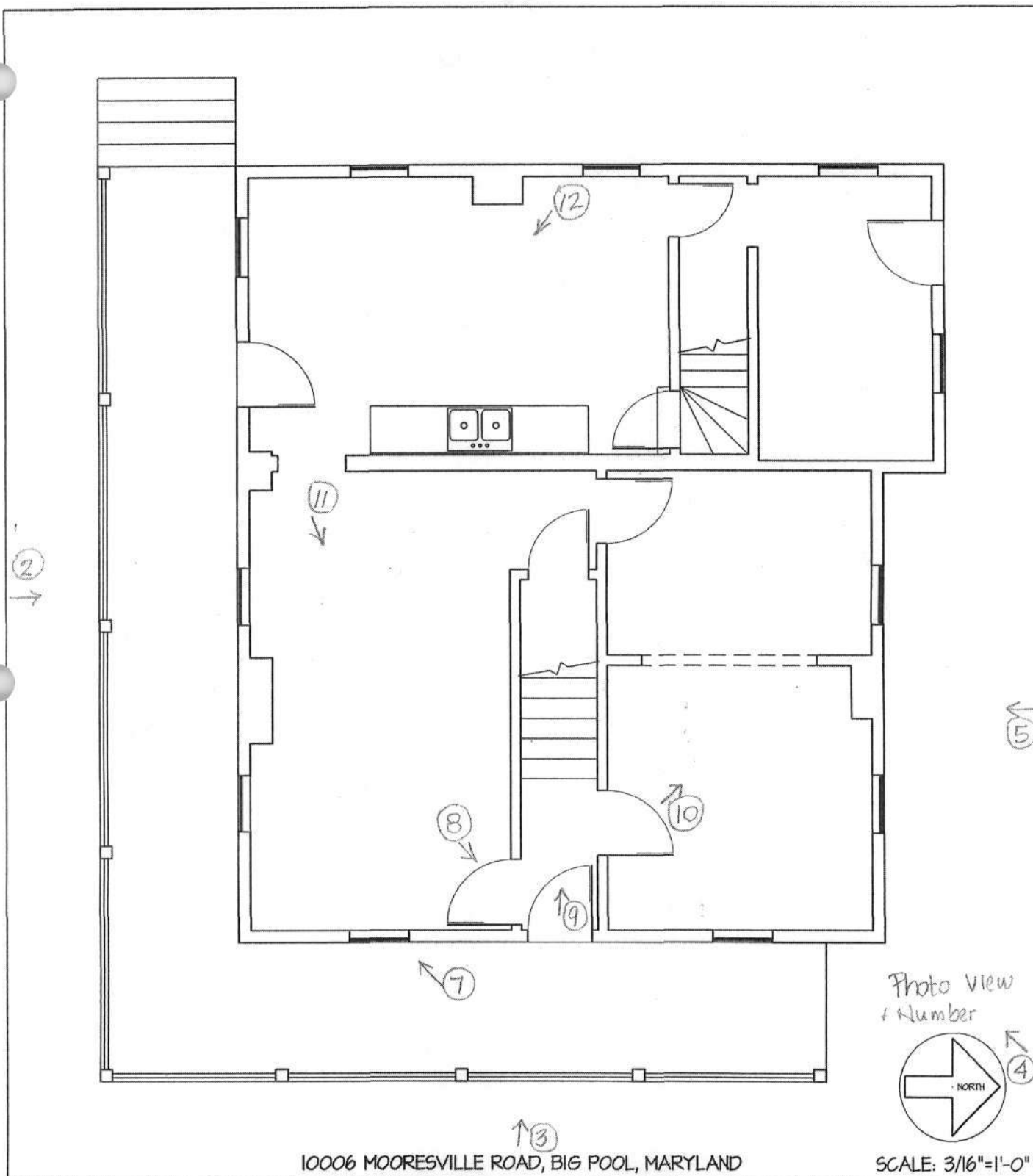
WA-V-431, Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool
Washington County, Maryland
1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington Co.



N







WA-V-431 Franklin Murray Farmstead (house)

Cushwa & Stouffer
Architects, LLC
One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.7
31 October 2008



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, wash house, spring house E. View

#1 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd, Big Pod, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, S. elevation, N. view

#2 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD
P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, W. view. E. elevation

#30322



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House SW View

#4 of 22



WA-U-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, N Elevation, S. View

#5 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd. Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, xl. Elevation, S. view

#6 of 22



WA-U-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Moonesville Rd, Big Pool, MD
P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Detail, Window trim, S. elevation

#7 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, front door detail

#8 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

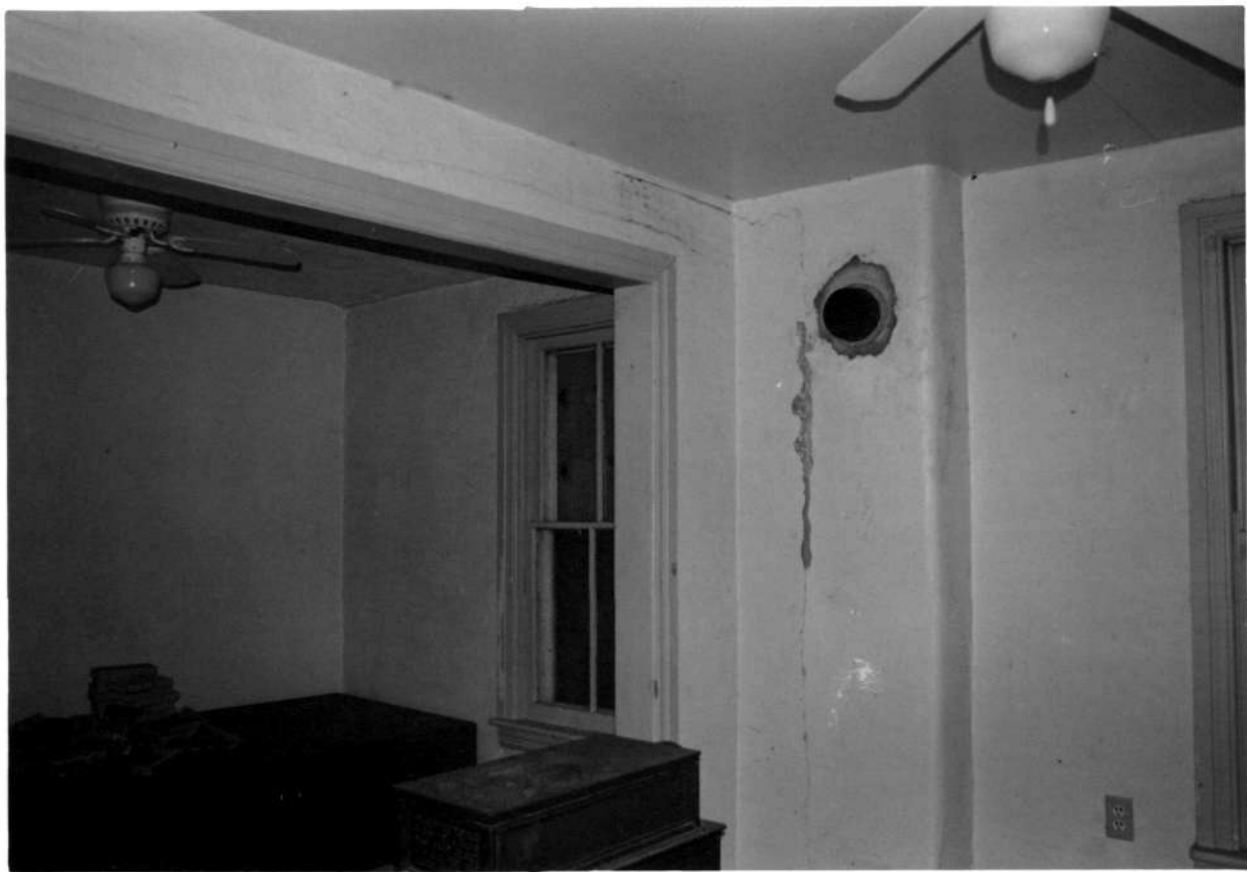
P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Interior, Central Staircase

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WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Interior, N. Room, NW view

#10 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

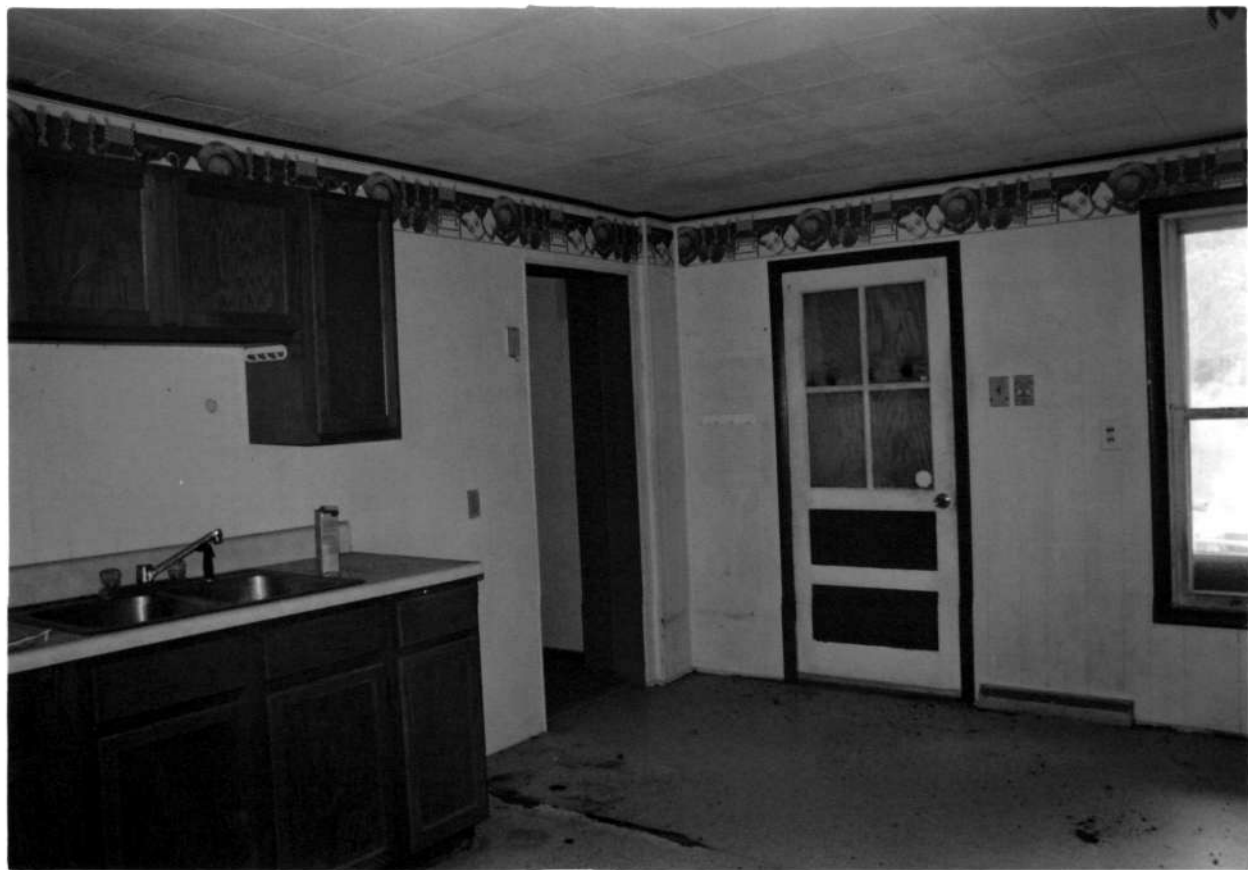
P. Reed

16/08

MDSHPO

Interior, S. Room, E. view

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WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Interior, Kitchen Wing SE view

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WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

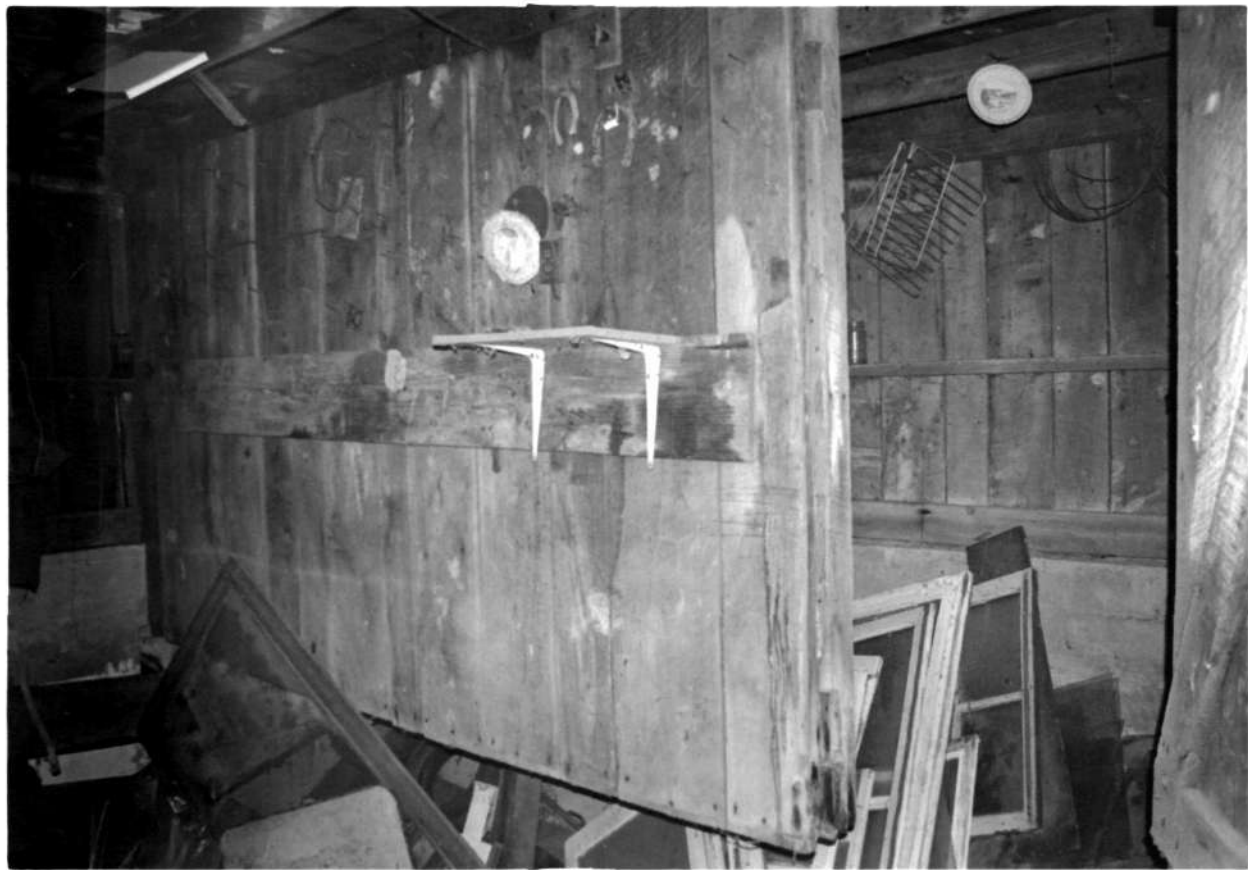
P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Wash house, w. view

#13822



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd, Big Pod, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Interior, wash house

#14 & 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

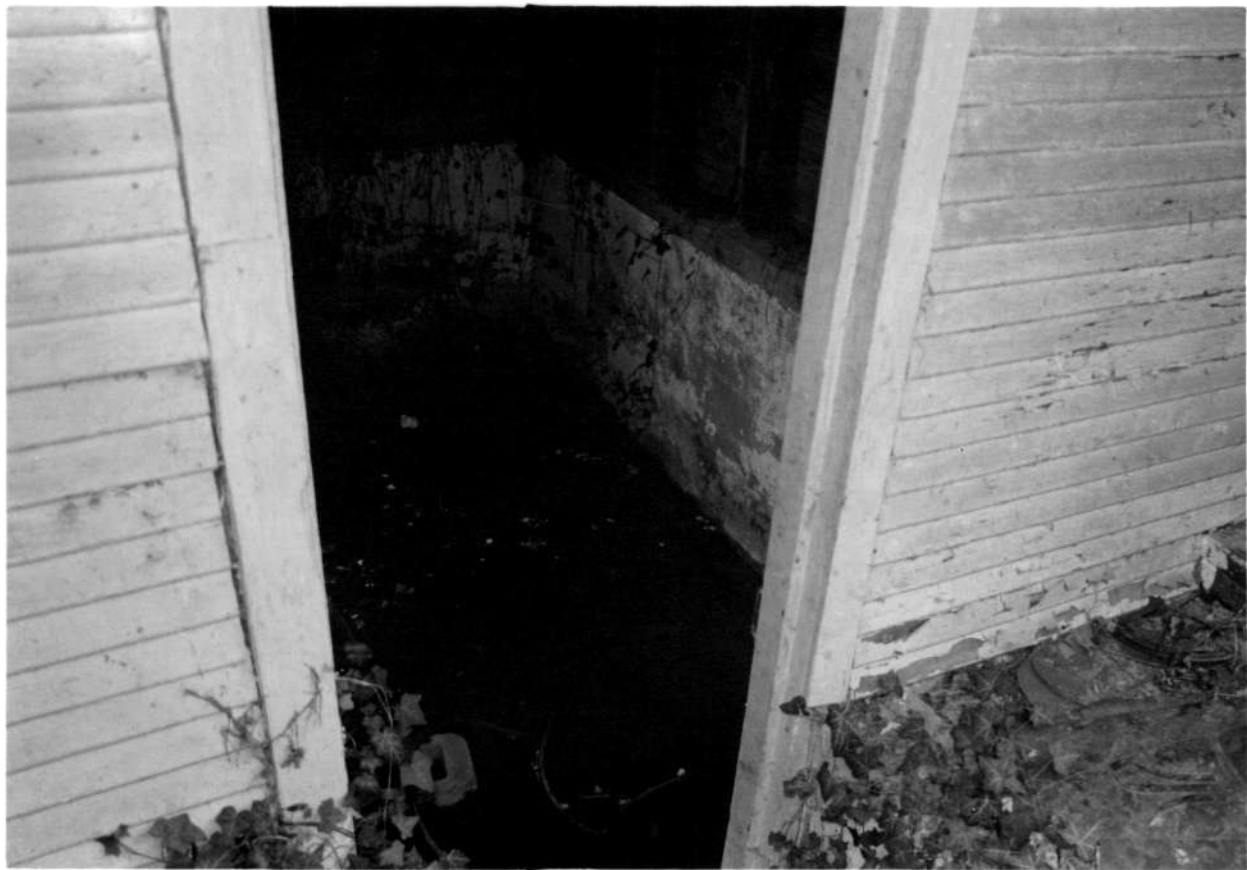
P. Reed

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MDSHPO

Spring house, NW view

#15 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead
10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

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10/08

MDSHPO

Springhouse Interior

#16 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

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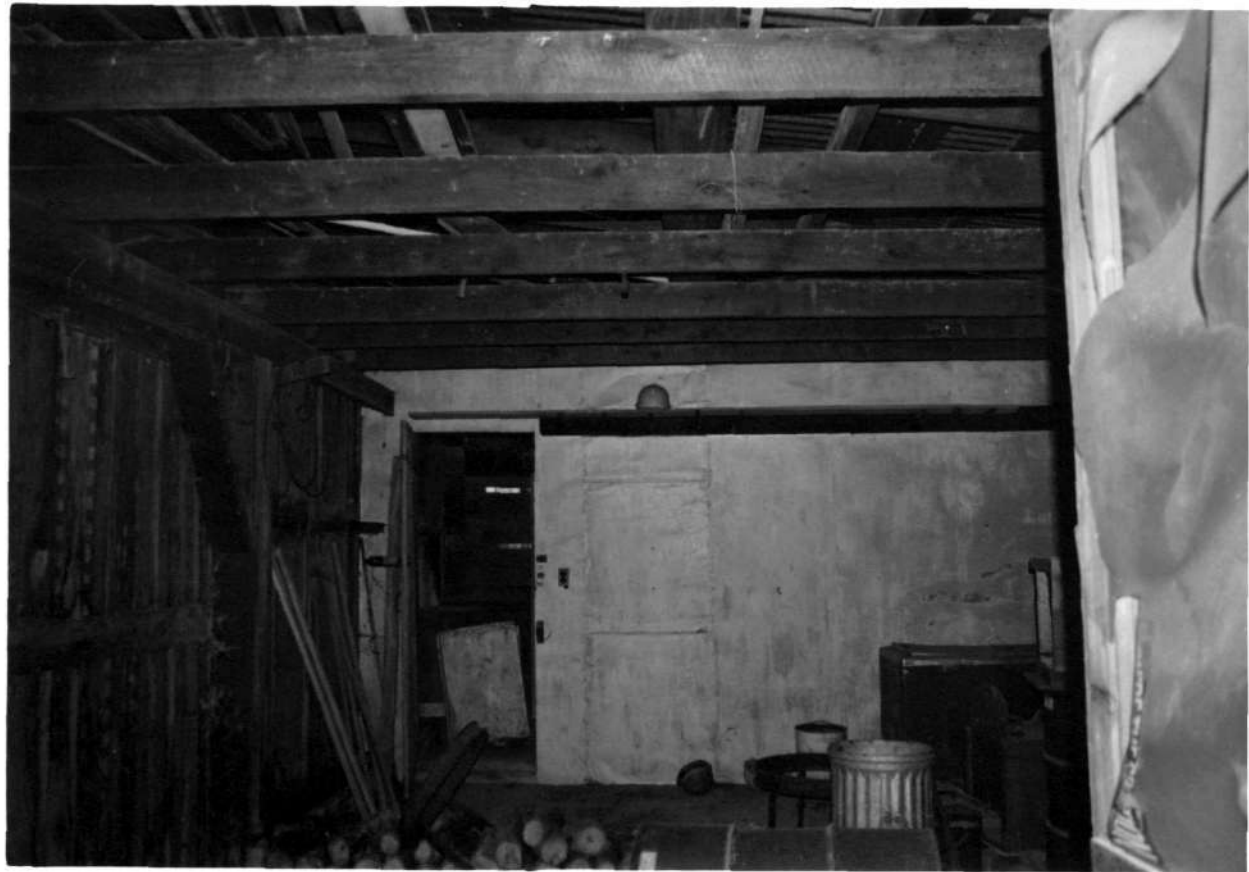
P. Reed

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Equipment Shed, SE view

#17 of 22



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Franklin Murray Farmstead

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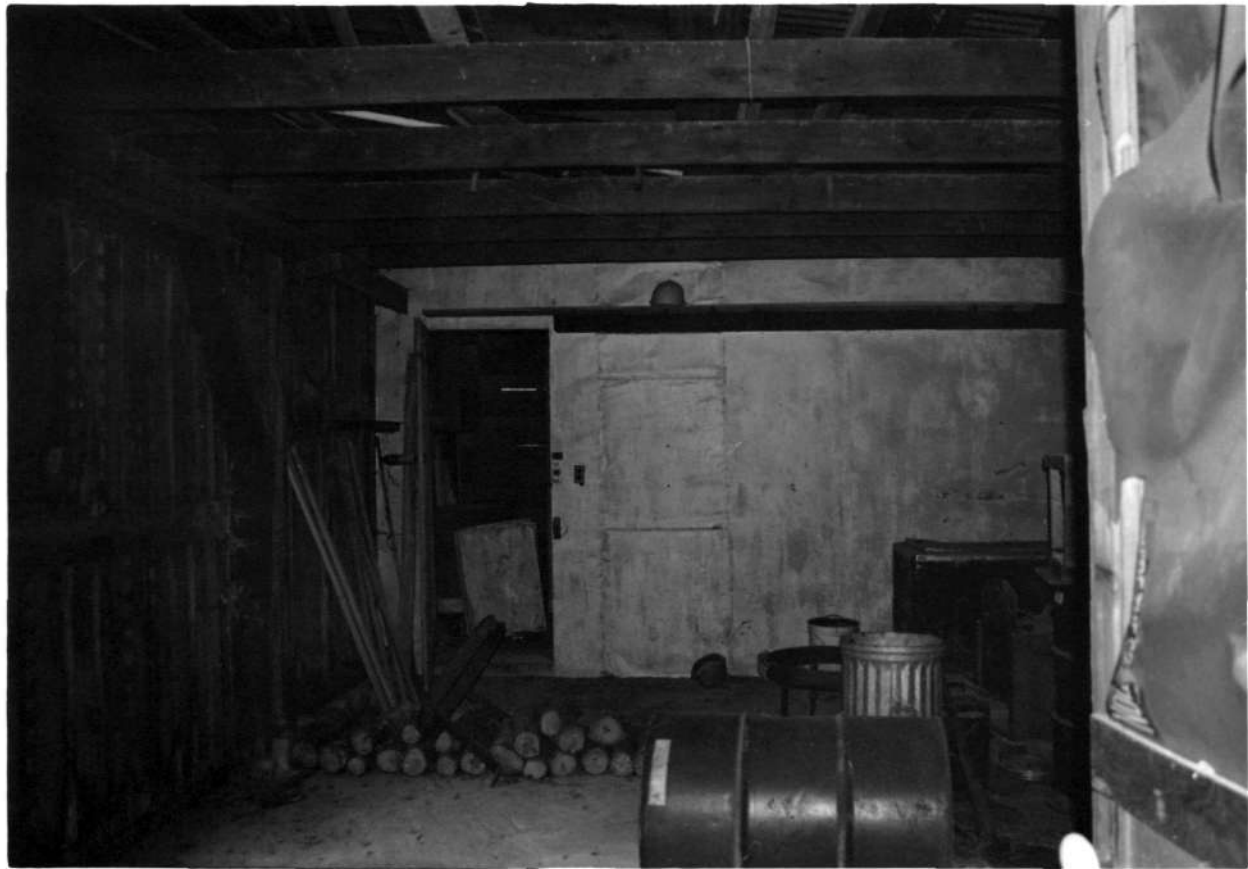
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Interior, equipment shed, E. view

#18 of 22



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Franklin Murray Farmstead

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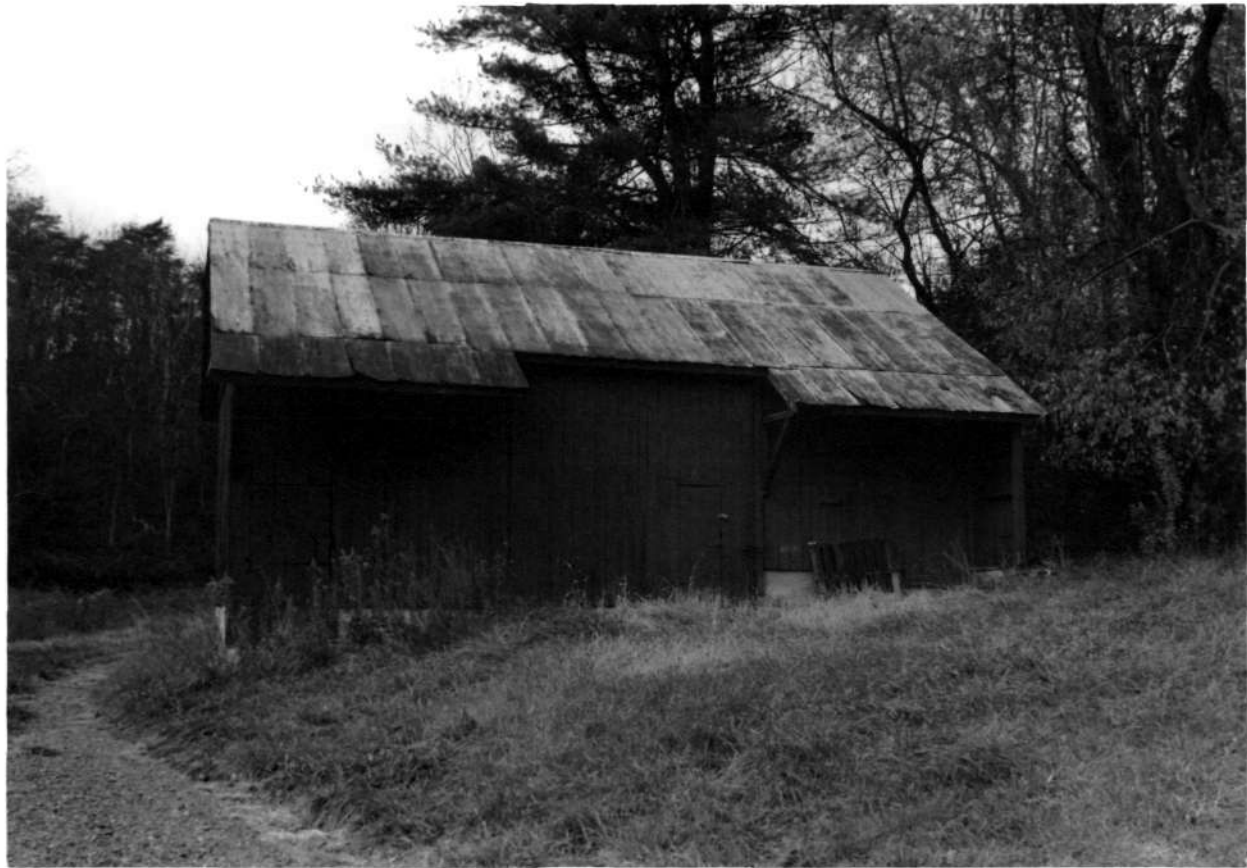
P. Reed

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Interior, equipment shed, E view

#19 of 22



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

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MDSHPO

Ground Barn, W. view

#20 of 22



WA-U-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

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Ground Barn. E view

#21 0322



WA-V-431

Franklin Murray Farmstead

10006 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn NW View (upper level)

#22 of 22